

No. 5845	號五十四百八千五第	日九念月六年子丙緒光	HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1876.	五律禮	號八十月八英	港香	[PRICE \$3] PER MONTH.
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第五千八百四十五號

光緒丙子年六月念九日

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1876.

五拜禮

號八十月八英

香港

[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH.

Informations.

"AMOI."
 The Master, will be dispatched for the above
 Ports TO-DAY (Friday), the 18th instant,
 at 5 P.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 S. EMMSEN & Co.
 1316 Hongkong, 18th August, 1876.
FOR FOCHOW (DIRECT).
THE Steamship
"OCEAN."
 Captain Jacques, will leave as above at Day-
 light TO-MORROW, the 19th instant,
 Despatches will close at 5 P.M. on the 18th.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 Agents: Steamship Ocean.

2 LONDON, via SUEZ
Calling at SINGAPORE

THE Steamship
"NANKIN."
E. M. Brace, Master, will leave for the above
Ports on SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at Day
light.
Despatches will close to-morrow Afternoon
at 5 o'clock.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 18th August

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY
LIMITED.
HONGKONG AND CANTON LINE.
SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS are re-
quested to note that the Company's Steamer
"JOHANN" will be LAID UP from the 19th
to the 26th inst. inclusive, and that the usual
Daily Service will be resumed after the latter
date.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
74 1320 Hongkong, 18th August, 1876.
M. STOUT, D.D.S., DENTIST
No. 1, ALEXANDRA TERRACE,
HAS RETURNED.

NOTICE.

In the Estate of the late CHARLES LODWICK, Sub-Lieutenant, 28th Regiment, Hongkong.

ALL CLAIMS against the above Estate must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before the 20th September, 1876, or they will not be recognised, and all Persons indebted to the above Estate must pay to the Undersigned on or before the 20th September, 1876, or they will not be recognised.

Major, 23th B.

President Committee of Adjustment
1822, Hongkong, 17th August, 1875.
SAMUEL EASTON, DECEASED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors having CLAIMS against the Estate of **SAMUEL EASTON**, late of East Point, Foundry, Hongkong, who died on the 17th February 1875, must present the same to the President Committee of Adjustment, at the Public Office, at the Government Buildings, on or before the 17th August 1875.

Probate Court of Hongkong, 1876, are hereby req

writing the particulars of their Claims to said HENRY DIXIE, at his Residence, On Sugar Refinery, Hongkong, on or before the First day of November, 1876; and Notice is also given, that after that date the said HENRY DIXIE and ALEXANDER MCDOONOHIE, as distributers, of the Assets of the said SAMUEL DIXON, having regard to the Claims of whomever they shall have then had notice; and they are not liable for the Assets so distributed to any person of whose Claim they shall not have had notice at the time of distribution.

HENRY DIXIE,	Administrator
ALEX. MCDOONOHIE,	Stratortor

Dated 17th August, 1876. [1838]

FOR SALE.

NOHIEDAM GIN, in Stone Jars. At

Beer. Hostetter's, Potable.
Bitter.

**Jars. Powdered Chocolate, in Bottles.
SMALL KEES PRIME HAMBURG SA
PORK and BEEF.
J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central**

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by a You
Englishman, who has had a good Educa-
tion, as ASSISTANT in a MERCHANT
FIRM, or a like Capacity. Address P. A.

NOTICE.
Order of the German C

Brig "REBECCA,"
of about 5,800 Piculs Capacity,
will be OFFERED for SALE at the GERMAN
CONSULATE on the 1st of September next
10 A.M.
Inventory can be seen, and Terms of
ascertainment on application at the Consulate
C. J. PASSAG, Agent.

FRENCH CLASS
GENTLEMEN or T

and Saturdays, from 8.30 to 9.30 P.M.; also
ENGLISH CLASS on Mondays, Wednesdays
and Fridays, at the same hour. Private
lessons given.

J. M. HANLON,
Victoria Boys' School,
5, Hollywood Rd.

6m 334]

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS
"ZAMBESI".

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named vessel from Bombay and Intermediate
Ports, and in connection with the *Mafwa*

g landed and stored at
pany's Godown at West

livery can be obtained from this date.
Goods not delivered by the 19th instant
be subject to Rent.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded by
following Steamer unless notice to the contrary
be given before Noon TO-DAY.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent
1286 Hongkong, 12th August, 1876.

MARITIME

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
 requested to send in their Bills of Lading
 to the undersigned for countersignature
 take immediate delivery; this Cargo has
 landed and stored at their risk and expense.
 No fire insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX.

Ex Anadyr, June 1
diamond

Ex Hoogly, 11th July, 1876.
 J S W No. 23..... 1 case Merchants
 Ex Sindh, 5th August, 1876.
 AG No. 2116..... 1 case Merchants
 B 2256..... 1 case Merchants
 AB.....
 Ex Tanjur, 3rd August, 1876.
 ZZ No. 4..... 1 case Curries
 B..... 1578

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[illegible]

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876.

With which is incorporated
"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual variety and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK, also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS.

(Designed especially for the Work.)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES, AND THE COAST OF CHINA.

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG, besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY" is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at \$5, or, with the List of Residents, Port Directors, Maps, &c., at \$8.

* * * * * The Complete Directories, at \$5, are all sold, but a few of the smaller editions at \$2, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents—

MACAO.....Mr. L. A. de Gouvea.

SWATOW.....Messrs. Hall & Co., Campbell, & Co.

AMOI.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholas & Co.

FOOCHOW.....Messrs. Hodge & Co.

KEELUNG.....Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.

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therefore, again a contingency to be met. Meaning there is the uncheerful fact that the Government has not the money to purchase the necessary large stores of food for the cold season. Nor are the people able to help themselves. The wealthy are few in number, and are subjected to so many calls by the Authorities that they are not disposed to be too open-handed. Neither have they the power, if they had, the will, to grapple with a famine on a large scale. It behooves the Imperial Government to put forth all its energies to provide against the danger, and spend what funds are available on the mitigation of the distress which will inevitably prevail a few months later on.

The war with Kashgar is consuming its resources and energies, and yet it will not give up this eminently useless struggle. There is little doubt that the Amirs would be glad to make terms, and retire to their country; but, wrapped up in conceit, the Peking Government cannot bear the thought of surrendering its nominal sovereignty over a distant and always intractable dependency. Rather than do this, it would seemingly prefer to see famine raging unrelieved in its territory, giving rise, as it undoubtedly would, to disturbance and insurrection. Shamefully this, but strongly characteristic of the obstinate and stupid conservatism which are permitted to sway the destinies of China.

This announcement that the Tsung-li yamen has granted a pass to certain Russian officers to proceed on a tour of discovery in Mongolia and Tibet will be read with interest. As our Shanghai morning contemporary conjectures, the travellers referred to are probably Colonel PREZHEVSKY, the famous Russian explorer, and his companions. It was announced not long since that this gallant officer was about to set out on a new journey of exploration into Central Asia that would probably last for nearly three years, and *Nature* gives the following sketch of his contemplated route and objects:—"Colonel PREZHEVSKY's purpose is to explore especially the basin of the Lob-Nor, from Thian-Shan to the Himalayas. He proposes to visit this summer Eastern Thian-Shan, from Kuluga to Hama, and to pass the winter upon Lob-Nor and in the deserts which extend to the east of this lake, mainly to solve the question as to wild horses and camels. Next year he will observe the migrations of birds on Lob-Nor and proceed to Lhasa. He will then explore the upper course of the Brahmapootra and northern slopes of the Himalayas, as also Eastern Tibet and Southern China, and, if circumstances permit, he will return by Western Tibet and enter Russia by Kashgar." There is, it will be seen, little doubt that the officers mentioned in the notification from the Yamen are identical with Colonel PREZHEVSKY's party, and in the interests of science and geographical research, all must wish them a safe and prosperous journey. Some of the ground they are going to venture on has never before been trodden by Europeans, and they will have much to tell if they succeed in making good their return.

The Chinese Authorities granted the pass with manifest reluctance, and would doubtless have refused it point-blank had they dared. As it was, they intimated that the route being so distant, and much of it running through the desert of Gobi, they did not feel competent to assure protection to the travellers. The Russians replied that they would not make use of the pass except where Chinese officials were located; for the rest they would defend themselves. But the pass was not finally conceded until repeated applications. The Chinese Government is exceedingly jealous of anyone penetrating to Tibet, and would fain keep out inquisitive explorers. Perhaps, too, the complications which have arisen out of the attack on Colonel BROWNE's expedition and the murder of Mr. MARSHALL, have not been without their influence. Yet there is little doubt of the ability of the Peking Government to guarantee the safety of travellers through its dominions if it chooses to enforce upon its officials the duty of protecting them. At the present time, however, dissatisfaction is rife in several provinces and may on slight provocation spring into active rebellion, and so it does not care to be troubled with the care of providing for the safety of travellers with whose objects it has no possible sympathy, and the ultimate intentions of whose Government it may greatly mistrust.

We understand that the accounts given of the anxious state of political affairs in the province of Szechuen, and the fact that residents in this colony who have a residence in the north.

A considerable improvement has been effected in Szechuen near the tanks by Baxter House. A narrow bank has been made on one side of the road over which there is a wretchedly low rough stone and weeds, and continued all round the tanks.

We are requested to state that, in consequence of intelligence having been received of the death of a certain person, the authorities of the Szechuen Government have ordered that the body of the deceased should be buried in the public grounds as usual this afternoon.

The heavy rains which have fallen lately have had the effect of causing several landslides, and they have no doubt, toward masonry and the foundations of retaining walls and houses. It would be advisable for the owners of property to make a careful inspection of such walls, as a slight attention to a weak place might be the means of averting a sudden collapse on the next heavy shower.

On Wednesday afternoon an accident occurred in Queen's Road, which might have proved serious. The roof of the house occupied by Mr. George Kneebone suddenly fell in without warning, and the heavy rain which had been falling all day had been the cause of the accident.

Orders have been issued at Saigon, to obtain better information as to the quantity and value of imports and exports of the colony, and to be furnished of the cargo of each vessel entering or leaving the port. The authorities are, too, reported to have sent the people to work to destroy the insects, but it is hardly likely that they will be able to kill them fast enough to avert the destruction of the country which usually follows an invasion of these pests. Unfortunately, too, the heavy rains in Chihli have flooded the low-lying districts, and the second crop, upon which so much dependence has been placed, will, on a considerable extent of country, be completely lost. The prospect of a severe famine during the ensuing winter is now

SUPREME COURT.

August 18th.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BREKKE, MR. JUSTICE SHERRIN.

ACTION FOR DEBT.

KUWANE, TRADING CO., LTD.—This was an action for damages for libel. Mr. Brekkeson was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Holmes for the defendant.

Mr. Brekkeson, in opening the case, said the plaintiff is a Japanese merchant, and a resident of Hongkong, having resided here about twenty years. The defendant is also a Japanese merchant, and it would appear a money lender. The plaintiff has been libelled by the defendant on and off for the past five years in the purchase and sale of goods, but chiefly in the way of lending and borrowing money. The defendant has been libelled by the plaintiff in the same way, and the plaintiff has been libelled by the defendant in the same way.

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REVIEW.

The Opium Question and the Northern Campaigns.

By the author of "The Opium Question and the Northern Campaigns."

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THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT

A despatch from the Swedish Government, dated June 18th, which has been laid before Parliament, calls the attention of the British Government to Mr. Wilson's statement to the House of Commons, that the Swedish Government had adopted the restriction imposed by the House of Commons on the importation of Swedish iron, and that the Swedish Government, however, after an examination of the question, had decided not to accept the restriction, and to continue to export iron as usual.

The mere fact that a timber cargo is placed on the deck of a ship does not, in the opinion of competent persons, constitute a danger to the ship, but only when the quantity of wood which is on the deck exceeds certain limits that the inconvenience arises. A load of a height equal to that of the ship's side, and composed of only a few planks, and composed, as is often the case, of three layers of planks or of a single layer of beams, even offers certain advantages. When arranged in the above manner the deck has the effect of a water tank, and its weight makes the progress of the ship more even, and it leaves sufficient elevation for the bulwarks to protect the crew. If the sea is heavy and the deck is not covered with water, it is immediately beneath the planks, and the crew can go on deck. It is true that the right limit is difficult to fix, but the King's Government, knowing that Mr. Wilson's statement has been carefully considered by the House of Commons, and that the restriction should stop at that point, and that they trust that more mature consideration will be given to the question, they have decided to modify its decision. With this view the King's Government has decided to prevent the restriction from being applied to the Swedish Government, and to allow the Swedish Government to export iron as usual.

The despatch then quotes figures respecting the importation of timber in England to show that the restriction imposed by the House of Commons affects almost exclusively the ships of Sweden and Norway, and says: "If this amendment were the result of a complete and profound examination of the question, the King's Government would not have made themselves the organ of the interests affected by its adoption, but not being able to allow that the measure proposed by Mr. Wilson is justified in this case, the King's Government will be glad to think that Mr. Wilson's Government will kindly take into consideration the foregoing observations."

THE FLUOR. We regret to announce, says the British Medical Journal, that the plague at Shuster, in south-western Persia, the malarial is reported also to have shown itself in Persia, south of Lake Urmia. The extension of the plague to Persia, and the immediate before the customary decline of the disease in Mesopotamia, after accession of hot weather, suggest that the newly invaded area may become the source of a new epidemic in 1877. The year since the beginning of the present period of increased activity of the plague in Mesopotamia, a new district has been invaded, and the area of prevalence has become widened. First, in 1875, the plague was confined to the villages of the lower Euphrates and Tigris, in 1875-76 the disease attacked a number of towns along the course of the Euphrates and on the borders of the Persian Empire. In the present year, it has attacked the great centres of population in Mesopotamia—namely, Hilla, Bagdad, Kerbela, and Nejef. The reported appearance of the disease in Persia, Kurdistan, and its extension to Persia, indicates a wider range of extension than has previously been observed in this outbreak, both to the north and to the south of the area of prevalence, since its respective extension to Persia, Kurdistan, and Mesopotamia, and the extension to the Transcaucasian frontier, and thence along the route by way of Persia to the shores of the Black Sea, endangering her territory in Europe, has already been established. The extension of the plague to Persia, and the extension to the Transcaucasian frontier, and thence along the route by way of Persia to the shores of the Black Sea, endangering her territory in Europe, has already been established. The extension of the plague to Persia, and the extension to the Transcaucasian frontier, and thence along the route by way of Persia to the shores of the Black Sea, endangering her territory in Europe, has already been established.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on any one risk at current rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1876.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CHARLES H. MORGAN, Agent,
931 Hongkong, 18th June, 1876.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on any one risk at current rates.

BELOHRS & Co.,
Agents,
474 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on any one risk at current rates.

OLDB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF SHANGHAI.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY PER CENT. on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
1190 Hongkong, 4th June, 1876.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPIAN & Co.,
General Agents,
951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1876.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on any one risk at current rates.

MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A Brokerage of THIRTY PER CENT. on Local Risks only will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to the extent of \$20,000.

A Discount of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurances, such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, and Peking.

Either accepted, or Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy Fee.

JAS. B. COUGHERIE,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, and Peking.

Either accepted, or Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy Fee.

JAS. B. COUGHERIE,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

SALES ON AUGUST 17th, AS REPORTED BY

Brown Sugar—200 bags, \$2.40, by Wo Kee to travelling trader.
China Rice—5 packages, at \$1.50, by Kwong Hong to travelling trader.
Rangoon—10 bags, at \$1.00, by Kwong Hong to travelling trader.
Milled Rice—20 packages, at \$1.70, by Kin Tai to local trader.
Almonds—10 bags, at \$2.50, by Kwong Hong to travelling trader.
American Flour—1,000 bags, 50lbs, at \$1.32, by Kwong Hong to travelling trader.
White Wax—5 pieces, at \$60.00, by Wo Kee to travelling trader.
Cardamoms—(Ceylon), 20 bags, at \$21.20, by Wo Kee to travelling trader.
Mason Seeds—20 bags, at \$5.70, by Kin Fong to local trader.
Elephants' Teeth—2 pieces, at \$235.00, by Wo Kee to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

August 17th.		25.952
Barometer—9 A.M.	.....	25.952
Barometer—1 P.M.	.....	25.924
Barometer—5 P.M.	.....	25.900
Thermometer—9 A.M.	.....	891
Thermometer—1 P.M.	.....	324
Thermometer—5 P.M.	.....	79
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	.....	79
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	.....	73
Thermometer—5 P.M. (Wet bulb)	.....	77
Thermometer—Maximum	831
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	769

1.78	1.80
2.22	2.22

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Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair, viewing a video screen. The screen displays a target (a small circle) and a starting point (a larger circle). The subject's hand is positioned at the starting point. The distance between the starting point and the target is labeled as 'distance'. The subject is instructed to move their hand from the starting point to the target. The video screen is connected to a computer system, which records the subject's movement. The computer system is also connected to a motor, which provides a constant force to the subject's hand. The motor is connected to a spring, which is attached to the subject's hand. The spring is connected to a motor, which provides a constant force to the subject's hand. The motor is connected to a spring, which is attached to the subject's hand. The spring is connected to a motor, which provides a constant force to the subject's hand.

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